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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK			
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3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	,		
4	V.		19 CR 233 (LAK)	
5	SIVENDRAN VETTIVETPILLAI	,		
6	Defendant			
7		x		
8			New York, N.Y. July 26, 2021	
9			10:30 a.m.	
10	Before:			
11	HON. SARAH NETBURN,			
12	1101	N. SANAH NEIBUN		
13			Magistrate Judge	
14	APPEARANCES			
15	AUDREY STRAUSS United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York ANDREW THOMAS ANDREA GRISWOLD MATTHEW PODOLSKY Assistant United States Attorneys			
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19	PERRY GUHA, LLP			
20	Attorneys for Defend SAMIDH GUHA	dant		
21	ALSO PRESENT:			
22	Pretrial Services Officer Dayshawn Bostic Special Agent Nicholas Kroll, FBI			
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(Via teleconference)

THE COURT: Good morning. This is Judge Netburn.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Good morning, your Honor. This is the matter of United States v. Sivendran Vettivetpillai, 19 CR 233.

Starting with the government, could you please state your appearance for the record.

MR. THOMAS: Good morning, your Honor. Andrew Thomas,
Andrea Griswold and Matthew Podolsky for the United States.

THE COURT: Thank you. On behalf of defense?

MR. GUHA: Good morning, your Honor. Samidh Guha from the law firm of Perry Guha, LLP, on behalf of our client who is on the phone, Mr. Vettivetpillai.

Before we start, Judge, I want to thank both your chambers and the government for all efforts to help make this -- set this up. Mr. Vettivetpillai is in London for these proceedings.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Vettivetpillai, can you hear me?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me just confirm that I understand all of the things that we need to do this morning. I believe that I need to first conduct an initial presentment and an arraignment for the defendant, at which time, if I'm correct that's what I need to do, I assume the defendant will

plead not guilty to the charges in the superseding indictment.

And then we will proceed to the guilty plea, and I believe also bail needs to be set.

Mr. Thomas, is all of that correct?

MR. THOMAS: Yes, that is all correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: He has not been presented before the court at all on the superseding indictment?

MR. THOMAS: He has not. Mr. Vettivetpillai surrendered himself to the custody of the United Kingdom on April 16, 2019, and his formal extradition was requested by the United States, but today is the first day in this virtual format that Mr. Vettivetpillai is appearing in a United States court.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Vettivetpillai, we're going to go through a number of proceedings this morning. We're going to begin to make sure you understand your rights to appear in person. Then we're going to proceed to your arraignment. An arraignment is the time when I'm going to explain to you all of your initial rights and make sure you understand the charges in the indictment. And then I'm going to ask you to enter a plea for purposes of your arraignment. Typically, a defendant pleads not guilty at that time. I know that you are here today for the purposes of entering a plea of guilty as to certain counts in the indictment. But at the arraignment period, it is typical that a defendant plead not guilty. We'll then proceed

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to the plea proceeding, at which time I will indicate to you that it's my understanding that you wish to change your plea from not quilty to quilty as to certain counts.

Do you understand all of that so far, Mr. Vettivetpillai?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you need any time to speak with your lawyer privately before we proceed?

THE DEFENDANT: Not necessary right now, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So let's proceed.

First I want to note we are proceeding remotely by telephone because of the pandemic, and pursuant to the authority provided under the CARES Act, Section 15002, and the standing orders of our court, ordinarily, sir, you would have the right to appear in person before the Court for your initial presentment, your arraignment as well as your quilty plea proceeding. But you have the right to waive that in-person physical appearance and proceed remotely by telephone.

Have you spoken with your lawyer about your right to appear in person?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Have you discussed with him your willingness to waive that right and to appear before the Court solely by telephone?

> THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

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THE COURT: The Court, Judge Kaplan, has issued an order indicating that, in light of the pandemic, because of the interest of justice and the desire to proceed expeditiously, that this proceeding can go forward remotely either by telephone or by videoconference, if such videoconference is reasonably available. I understand that it is not reasonably available at this time and that we will proceed by telephone. Is that your understanding as well, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Just for the record, do you in fact consent to proceed for your initial arraignment and your plea proceeding by telephone?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll note your consent on the record.

Mr. Thomas, I believe you indicated that the defendant self-surrendered today; is that correct?

MR. THOMAS: Your Honor, this proceeding, yes, is effectively Mr. Vettivetpillai's voluntary appearance in the United States court system. Originally, he surrendered to authorities in United Kingdom based on a provisional arrest warrant that was issued at the request of the United States there. And that was on April 16, 2019.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Sir, we're going to begin with your arraignment. So the purpose of this proceeding is to advise you of certain

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rights that you have, inform you of the charges against you, consider whether counsel need to be appointed for you, and decide under what conditions, if any, you shall be released.

I'm now going to explain certain Constitutional rights that you have. You have the right to remain silent. You are not required to make any statements. Even if you've already made statements to the authorities, you need not make any further statements. Any statements that you do make can be used against you. You have the right to be released either conditionally or unconditionally pending trial, unless I find that there are no conditions that would reasonably assure your presence in court or the safety of the community. You have the right to be represented by an attorney during all court proceedings, including this one, and during all questioning by the authorities. If you cannot afford an attorney, I'll appoint one to represent you. It is my understanding, sir, that you have retained counsel. If at any point in time you are unable to afford counsel, you can petition the Court to have counsel appointed at the government's expense and at no cost to you.

THE DEFENDANT: I understand.

THE COURT: Sir -- thank you.

You have been indicted in a multi-count indictment. I want to go over those charges to make sure that you understand the nature of those charges.

You've been charged in Count One with a racketeering conspiracy that is alleged to have been conducted from at least in or about 2014 up to and including April 2018. That's a violation of Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 1962(d).

Count Two charges you with conspiracy to commit securities fraud from at least in or about 2014 up to and including April 2018. That's a violation of Title 18 of the United States Code Section, 371.

Count Three charges you with the act of securities fraud in connection with APEF IV. That is a violation of Title 15 of the United States Code, Sections 78j(b) and 78ff, and Title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 240.10b-5, and Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 2.

Count Four and Five each charge you with securities fraud from at least in or about 2014 up to and including May of 2018. That's a violation of Title 15 of the United States Code, Sections 78j(b) and 78ff, and Title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 240.10b-5, and Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 2.

Count Six charges you with conspiracy to commit wire fraud from at least in or about April 2014 up to and including in or about May 2018 in violation of Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 1349.

Count Seven charges you with wire fraud in connection

with APEF IV, and that is a violation of Title 18 of the United States Code, Sections 1343 and 2.

Count Eight charges you with the act of wire fraud in connection with a health care fund. That's a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343 and 2.

Count Nine charges you with wire fraud in connection with APEF VI. That's a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1443 and 2.

Count 10 charges you with concealment money laundering conspiracy. That is a violation of Title 18 of the United States Code Section 1956(h).

Count 11 charges you with concealment money laundering in violation of Title 18 of the United States Code, Sections 1956(a)(1)(B)(i) and 2.

Count 12 charges you with international promotional money laundering conspiracy, a violation of Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 1956(h).

Count 13 charges you with international promotional money laundering, a violation of Title 18 of the United States Code, Sections 1956(a)(2)(A) and 2.

Count 14 charges you with conspiracy to defraud the United States to steal public funds and to steal from employee benefit plans. That is a violation of Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 371.

And Count 15 charges you with theft of public funds.

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That's a violation of Title 18 of the United States Code, Sections 641 and 2. I believe that is all. Sir, have you received a copy of this superseding indictment? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: Have you had an opportunity to discuss the charges with your lawyer? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: For purposes of this arraignment only, how do you plead to the charges? THE DEFENDANT: Not guilty, your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you. So I'll enter a plea of not guilty as to the charges in the superseding indictment. I understand that the parties have discussed an appropriate bail package on this case; is that correct? MR. THOMAS: This is Andrew Thomas. Yes, your Honor. The government proposed, and we understand the defense accepts, the following proposed bail conditions. THE COURT: Okay. MR. THOMAS: That the defendant be permitted to reside in the United Kingdom; that he be permitted to travel within the United Kingdom and to the United States, but no other

travel; that he surrender his travel documents to counsel in

the United Kingdom; that he agree to make no new applications

without notice and permission to pretrial; that he be released on a personal recognizance bond in the amount of \$10 million to be partially secured by \$100,000 in cash, and equity in a residential property which the government understands from representations by defense counsel is currently approximately \$678,000. And that further --

THE COURT: Sorry. Do you want to put on the record where the property is?

MR. THOMAS: Mr. Guha, would you be able to do that?

MR. GUHA: If you can give me one moment. Let me pull
the address up. Unless I can at the end of the conference,
Judge, if that's okay.

THE COURT: Sure. I have a couple of addresses here. I don't know if any of them was the addresses.

There is one on Copse Wood Way in Northwood. I don't know if that's the address. I have an address on Glenthrope Road. I have one on Queens Gate Terrace. Those are the ones in the U.K.

There is some property in Dubai and a property in Sri Lanka as well.

MR. GUHA: I believe it's the Dubai property.

THE DEFENDANT: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: So the \$10 million bond is being proposed to be secured by \$100,000 in cash, and an equity interest in the property located at Unit 5D3 Limestone House, DIFC, in

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Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

MR. GUHA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Thomas, anything further?

MR. THOMAS: Yes, your Honor. In addition, the bond would be cosigned by two financially responsible persons. And the government would agree that the defendant may satisfy these conditions within the next two weeks.

THE COURT: Thank you. Anything to add to that?

MR. GUHA: Your Honor, I would just add one thing.

And forgive me if Mr. Thomas already mentioned this. My client executed a waiver of extradition, to put that issue at rest as well.

THE COURT: Mr. Thomas, are you aware that the waiver of extradition has been executed?

MR. THOMAS: Mr. Guha informed the government of that last week, your Honor, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you, everybody.

In light of my review of the superseding indictment, and the report from our pretrial services officer and on the consent of both parties, I am going to approve the proposed bail package.

The defendant will continue to reside in the United Kingdom, and he will be permitted to travel within the United Kingdom and to the United States for purposes of appearing in

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court, and no other travel. His travel documents need to be surrendered to his U.K. counsel, and he is prohibited from making any new travel applications. His bond will be set at \$10 million, and it's to be secured by \$100,000 in cash and the property located in the United Arab Emirates, and the bond must also be cosigned by two financially responsible people and he'll have until August 9 to satisfy those bond conditions.

Let me warn you if you fail to appear in court or if you violate any of the conditions of your release, a warrant will be issued for your arrest, and you and anyone who signed the bond will be responsible for paying the full amount, \$10 million, and you may also be charged with a separate crime of bail jumping. In addition, if you commit an offense while you are released, you may be subject to a more severe punishment than you would receive if you had committed the offense at any other time.

Mr. Vettivetpillai, we have now completed the initial proceeding for this case. You have been arraigned on the indictment, and we've set your bail. We are now going to move forward to the plea proceeding.

Are you prepared to move into that proceeding or do you need time to speak with your lawyer?

THE DEFENDANT: I'm fine, your Honor, to move forward. All right. Okay. Let me just make a THE COURT: I am going to be speaking mostly with the defendant.

So if I can ask that everybody else on the line mute their phones. We have a little bit of background static which makes it difficult for the court reporter.

Sir, we have already gone through your consent. I just want to confirm again that you have consented to continue with this proceeding and enter a guilty plea to certain charges by appearing by telephone; is that correct, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: In addition, I have before me a consent to proceed before a United States magistrate judge on a felony plea allocution that you have signed. What this form says is, knowing you have the right to have this plea taken by a United States district judge, you are agreeing to have this plea taken by me, a United States magistrate judge.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Before you signed this form, did you discuss it with your lawyer?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did, your Honor.

THE COURT: As we have discussed, you have been charged in a superseding indictment.

Mr. Thomas, can I just ask you, I know that the defendant is pleading guilty to many of the counts but not all of them. Are all of the counts to which the defendant intends to plead guilty, those counts he was charged in? Are there

other counts he is not pleading guilty to but that he is charged in?

MR. THOMAS: Your Honor, the agreement reached by the parties contemplates that Mr. Vettivetpillai will plead guilty to a subset of the counts in which he is charged.

Particularly, he'll plead guilty to Counts One, Two, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Nine, 14, and 15. But not the other counts in which he is named.

THE COURT: Okay. I notice he was not named in Count 16 for instance. Is he named in Count Three?

MR. THOMAS: Yes, your Honor. He is named in Count Three and Count Five, and I think practically speaking those are the two that he is charged in but is not being required to plead guilty to, pursuant to the agreement.

THE COURT: The agreement that I have indicates that he is going to be pleading guilty to Count Five. Is that not correct?

MR. THOMAS: I'm sorry, your Honor. Count Seven. My mistake.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Vettivetpillai, I want to go over briefly those counts to which you have been charged and which I understand you intend to change your plea and enter a plea of guilty.

It is my understanding that you intend to enter a guilty plea as to Count One, which charges you with

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racketeering conspiracy; Count Two, which charges you with conspiracy to commit securities fraud; Counts Four and Five, which charges you with the act of securities fraud; Count Six, which charges you with conspiracy to commit wire fraud; Count Eight, which charges you with the act of wire fraud; Count Nine, which also charges you with the act of wire fraud; Count 14, which charges you with conspiracy to defraud the United States; and Count 15, that charges you with theft of public funds.

It is my understanding that you wish to change your plea as to those counts and to enter a plea of guilty. Is that correct, sir?

> That is correct, your Honor. THE DEFENDANT:

THE COURT: Before deciding whether to accept your guilty plea, I'm going to ask you certain questions. It is very important that you answer these questions honestly and completely. The purpose of these proceedings is to make sure that you understand your rights, to decide whether you are pleading guilty of your own free will, and to make sure that you're pleading quilty because you are quilty and not for some other reason.

Do you understand what I'm saying?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you don't understand any of my questions or if you want an opportunity to speak with your

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reason?

L703VETP Plea you may be prohibited from entering the United States in the future, and you may be prohibited from being naturalized as a United States citizen? Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: Do you understand that you will have no right to withdraw your guilty plea based on any actual or perceived adverse immigration consequences resulting from that plea and conviction? Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do understand that. THE COURT: In your plea agreement, which we will discuss in more detail later, you are agreeing that you will not challenge your conviction or sentence on direct appeal or through a motion often called a habeas motion, based on any actual or perceived adverse immigration consequences. Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: I do understand that, your Honor. THE COURT: Sir, how far did you go in school? THE DEFENDANT: Graduate degree. THE COURT: I assume you can read English. THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I can. THE COURT: Are you currently or have you recently

been under the care of a doctor or a psychiatrist for any

1	THE DEFENDANT: No, I'm not.			
2	THE COURT: Have you taken any mind-altering drugs,			
3	medicine or pills or consumed any alcohol in the last 24 hours?			
4	THE DEFENDANT: No, I have not, your Honor.			
5	Can I just answer the previous question that you			
6	asked? Can you ask the previous question again, please.			
7	THE COURT: I asked whether you were currently or			
8	recently under the care of a doctor or a psychiatrist for any			
9	reason.			
10	THE DEFENDANT: I am under I have a heart problem			
11	and diabetes, so I'm under medication and the review of the			
12	cardiologist.			
13	THE COURT: Does that condition prevent you from			
14	understanding what's going on in today's proceeding?			
15	THE DEFENDANT: No, it does not.			
16	THE COURT: Does it prevent you from answering my			
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	questions honestly and truthfully?			
18	THE DEFENDANT: No, it does not prevent me.			
19	THE COURT: Let me just ask the same question with			
20	respect to any medication you're taking for your heart			
21	condition. Does that medication interfere with your ability to			
22	understand today's proceeding or to answer my questions			
23	honestly?			
24	THE DEFENDANT: No, it does not.			

THE COURT: Thank you.

1	Is your mind clear today?		
2	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it is, your Honor.		
3	THE COURT: Do you understand what's happening in this		
4	proceeding?		
5	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.		
6	THE COURT: Does the government have any objection to		
7	the defendant's competence to enter a guilty plea at this time?		
8	MR. THOMAS: No, your Honor.		
9	THE COURT: And Mr. Guha, do you have any objection to		
10	the defendant's competence to enter a guilty plea at this time?		
11	MR. GUHA: No, your Honor, not at all.		
12	THE COURT: Sir, have you received a copy of the		
13	written version of the charges against you in this case, known		
14	as the indictment?		
15	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I have.		
16	THE COURT: Have you read it?		
17	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.		
18	THE COURT: Do you understand what it says?		
19	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.		
20	THE COURT: You have the right to have this indictment		
21	read to you in open court. Would you like me to read the		
22	indictment to you?		
23	THE DEFENDANT: Not necessary, your Honor.		
24	THE COURT: As we've discussed, you are charged in		
25	multiple counts for racketeering conspiracy, conspiracy to		

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commit securities fraud and wire fraud, the acts of securities
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      fraud and wire fraud, as well as conspiracy to defraud the
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      United States and the theft of public funds.
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               Do you understand all that?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.
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               THE COURT: Have you had time to talk with your
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      attorney about these charges and about how you wish to plead?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.
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               THE COURT: Has he told you the consequences of
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     pleading quilty?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes, he has.
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               THE COURT: Are you satisfied with your attorney's
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      representation of you?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am satisfied.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Vettivetpillai, I'm now going to
      explain certain Constitutional rights that you have.
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      rights you will be giving up if you enter a guilty plea.
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      Please listen carefully to what I'm about to say, and if you
     don't understand something, please stop me and your attorney or
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      I will explain the matter more fully. Okay?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                              Okay.
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               THE COURT: Under the Constitution and the laws of the
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      United States, you have the right to plead not quilty to the
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      charges contained in this indictment.
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Do you understand that?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

If you pled not guilty, you would be THE COURT: entitled under the Constitution to a speedy and public trial by a jury of those charges. At that trial you would be presumed innocent, and the government would be required to prove you quilty beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be found guilty. That means you would not have to prove that you are innocent, and you would not be convicted unless a jury 12 people agreed unanimously that you are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you decided to go to trial, at that trial and at every stage of your case, you would have the right to be represented by an attorney. As I stated earlier, if you cannot afford an attorney, an attorney would be appointed to represent you at the government's expense and at no cost to you. If you retained a defense counsel and ran out of money, an attorney could be appointed to continue to represent you. When an attorney is appointed, that attorney is appointed to handle your case all the way through trial, and not just for a quilty plea. So your decision to plead quilty should not depend on whether you can afford to hire an attorney.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

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During a trial, the witnesses for the THE COURT: prosecution would have to come to court and testify in your presence where you could see and hear them and your lawyer could cross-examine those witnesses. If you wanted, your lawyer could offer evidence on your behalf. You would be able to use the Court's power to compel witnesses to come to court to testify in your defense, even if they did not want to come.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do understand that.

THE COURT: At a trial you would have the right to testify in your own defense if you wanted to, but you would also have the right not to testify, and if you chose not to testify, that cannot be used against you in any way. inference or suggestion of guilt could be made from the fact that you did not testify.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you are convicted at trial, you would have the right to appeal that verdict to a higher court.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: As I said before, you have the right to plead not quilty. Even right now, even as you sit here today for the purposes of entering a quilty plea, you have the right to change your mind, persist in your not guilty plea, and

proceed to trial. But if you did plead guilty and I accept your plea, you will give up a trial and all of the other rights that I have just described. If you plead guilty, there will be no trial. All that will remain to be done will be to impose a sentence. You and the government will have a chance to make arguments about what that sentence should be, but there will not be any further trial to determine whether you are guilty or not guilty of the charges to which you pled guilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the decision as to the appropriate sentence in your case will be entirely up to the sentencing judge, and that that judge will be limited only by what the law requires? This means that even if you are surprised or disappointed by your sentence, you will still be bound by your guilty plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Finally, if you do plead guilty, you are also giving up your right not to incriminate yourself, and I will ask you questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you are actually guilty. By pleading guilty you will be admitting to your factual as well as your legal guilt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

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THE COURT: You already said earlier that you read the indictment and you understand the charges against you. What I'm going to do now is to ask the United States attorney to state the elements of each of the charges to which you've indicated you intend to plead guilty. The elements are the things that government would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt if the case were to proceed to trial.

Mr. Thomas, why don't you proceed.

MR. THOMAS: Yes, your Honor.

With respect to Count One, the racketeering conspiracy, the government would be required to prove:

First, that the enterprise alleged in the indictment existed; second, that the enterprise affected interstate or foreign commerce; third, that the defendant was associated with or employed by the enterprise; and fourth, that the defendant knowingly and willfully conspired with at least one other person to participate in the conduct of the affairs of the enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity, meaning that a member of the conspiracy would commit at least two predicate acts.

Here, the indictment alleges at paragraph 107 the categories of relevant predicate acts, which include acts involving fraud in the sale of securities, acts relating to embezzlement from pension and welfare funds, acts related to wire fraud, acts relating to financial institution fraud, and

acts relating to the laundering of monetary instruments.

With respect to Count Two, the securities fraud conspiracy, the government would be required to prove:

First, that two or more persons entered the unlawful agreement charged in the indictment; second, that the defendant knowingly and willfully became a member of the conspiracy; third, that one of the members of the conspiracy knowingly committed at least one of the overt acts charged in the indictment; and fourth, that at least one overt act was committed to further some objective of the conspiracy.

Here the indictment alleges at paragraph 117 the relevant overt acts.

With respect to Counts Four and Five, which allege substantive security fraud, the government would be required to prove:

First, in connection with the purchase or sale of the securities, the defendant did any one or more of the following:

Employed a device, scheme or artifices to defraud, or made an untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact which made what was said under the circumstances misleading, or engaged in an act, practice or course of business that operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon a purchaser or seller;

Second, that the defendant acted willfully, knowingly and with the intent to defraud; and

Third, that the defendant knowingly used or caused to be used any means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate or foreign commerce or the use of the mails in furtherance of the fraudulent conduct.

With respect to Count Six, the wire fraud conspiracy, the government would be required to prove:

First, that such a conspiracy existed; and second, that the defendant knowingly and intentionally became a member of that conspiracy.

With respect to Counts Eight and Nine, which charge substantive wire fraud, the government would be required to prove:

First, that there was a scheme or artifice to defraud or to obtain money or property by materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises; second, that the defendant knowingly and willfully participated in the scheme or artifice to defraud with knowledge of its fraudulent nature and with the specific intent to defraud; and third, that in the execution of the scheme, the defendant used or caused the use of interstate or foreign wires such as telephone calls, e-mails, or the transmission of money through the use of wire transfers.

With respect to Count 14, which alleges the conspiracy to defraud the United States, the government would be required to prove:

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First, that two or more persons entered the unlawful agreement charged in the indictment; second, the defendant knowingly and willfully became a member of the conspiracy; third, that one of the members of the conspiracy knowingly committed at least one overt act charged in the indictment; and fourth, that at least one overt act was committed to further some objective of the conspiracy.

With respect to Count 14, the relevant overt acts are alleged at paragraph 150 of the indictment.

Finally, for Count 15, which alleges the theft of public funds, the government would be required to prove:

First, that money or property described in the indictment belonged to the United States government or one of its agencies; second, that the defendant stole or embezzled or knowingly converted that property; third, that the defendant acted knowingly and willfully with the intent to deprive the government the use and benefit of its property; and four, that the value of the property was greater than 1,000.

In addition, the government would be required by a preponderance to establish the appropriate venue.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Sir, I'm now going to tell you the maximum possible penalties for these crimes. The maximum means the most that could possibly be imposed. It does not necessarily mean that this is what you will receive. But you need to understand that

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by pleading quilty here today, you are exposing yourself to the possibility of receiving any combination of punishments up to the maximum that I'm about to describe.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: First I'm going to tell you about the possible restrictions on your liberty. I'm going to go over each count with respect to conditions of imprisonment and supervised release.

First let me explain to you that supervised release means that if you are sentenced to prison, and thereafter released from prison, you may be subject to supervision by the probation department. You should understand that if you are placed on supervised release, and thereafter violate any of the terms or conditions of that release, you may be subject to revocation of your supervised release and returned to prison without getting any credit for the time that you spent out on supervised release.

So with respect to restrictions on your liberty, Count One carries a maximum sentence of imprisonment of 20 years, and a maximum term of supervised release of three years.

Count Two carries a maximum sentence of imprisonment of five years, and a maximum term of supervised release of three years.

Counts Four and Five each carry a maximum sentence of

imprisonment of 20 years, and a maximum term of supervised release of three years.

Count Six carries a maximum sentence of imprisonment of 20 years, and a maximum term of supervised release of three years.

Count Eight carries a maximum sentence of imprisonment of 20 years, and a maximum term of supervised release of three years.

Count Nine carries a maximum sentence of imprisonment of 20 years, and a maximum term of supervised release of three years.

Count 14 carries a maximum sentence of imprisonment of five years, and a maximum term of supervised release of three years.

And Count 15 carries a maximum sentence of imprisonment of 10 years, and a maximum term of supervised release of three years.

This means that the total maximum sentence of incarceration on all counts, if you were to receive the maximum for each count and they were to run consecutively, would be 145 years of imprisonment.

In addition to these terms of imprisonment, the possible penalties also include certain financial penalties.

I'm going to go over each of the financial penalties that you face. Many of them are similar, but they are each individually

applicable.

With respect to each of the following counts, Count One, Count Two, Count Six, Count Eight, Count Nine, Count 14, and Count 15, for each of these counts, the maximum possible penalty is the greatest of \$250,000 or twice what was made by the criminal activity or twice what was lost by someone other than yourself as a result of the criminal activity.

Counts Four and Five each carry a maximum possible fine of the greatest of \$5 million or twice what was made by the criminal activity or twice what someone other than yourself lost because of the criminal activity.

In addition, for each count of conviction, there is a mandatory special assessment of \$100 that must be imposed, as I said, for each count of conviction.

Sir, has anybody threatened you or coerced you in any way to get you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Has anyone, other than the prosecution, and solely by way of the prosecution's plea agreement, offered you anything or promised you anything to get you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor, no one has.

THE COURT: As I just referenced, there is an agreement between you and the government concerning this plea; is that correct?

1 THE DEFENDANT: That is correct, your Honor. THE COURT: Have you read this agreement? 2 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have. 4 THE COURT: Have you discussed it with your lawyer? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Did you sign the agreement? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Did you read it and discuss it with your 9 lawyer before you signed it? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I did. 11 THE COURT: I want to go over some of the terms in 12 this plea agreement. In this plea agreement, it is understood 13 that you will be ordered to make restitution in an amount 14 ordered by the Court. 15 Do you understand that? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: In addition, in this plea agreement you 18 are admitting to the forfeiture allegations with respect to Count One of the indictment, and you've agreed to forfeit to 19 20 the United States an interest that was acquired or maintained 21 as a result of the racketeering activity charged in Count One. 22 Do you understand that? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 24 THE COURT: In addition, you are admitting to the 25 forfeiture allegations with respect to Counts Two, Four through Plea

1	Six, Eight, Nine, 14 and 15, and that you've agreed to forfeit		
2	to the United States any and all real property, real or		
3	personal property that constitutes or is derive from the		
4	commission of the offenses alleged in Counts Two, Four through		
5	Six, Eight, Nine, 14 and 15.		
6	Do you understand that?		
7	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.		
8	THE COURT: As we discussed earlier in this agreement,		
9	you understand that as a result of your conviction and		
10	sentence, that you may face serious adverse immigration		
11	consequences in the United States?		
12	Do you understand that?		
13	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.		
14	THE COURT: Have you discussed those possible		
15	immigration consequences with your counsel?		
16	THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.		
17	THE COURT: Okay. Do you understand that you may be		
18	prohibited from legally entering the United States as a result		
19	of your conviction?		
20	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am aware of that, yes, your		
21	Honor.		
22	THE COURT: Have you discussed that with a lawyer?		
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, yes.		
24	THE COURT: You understand that you may be prohibited		
25	from becoming a naturalized United States citizen because of		

this conviction?

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Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you'll have no right to withdraw this guilty plea based on any actual or perceived immigration consequences that result from the guilty plea and conviction?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: As I stated earlier, you've agreed in this plea agreement that you won't challenge your conviction or sentence on direct appeal or through any collateral challenge, sometimes called a habeas petition, habeas motion, based on any actual or perceived immigration consequences.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: In addition, I understand that this plea agreement refers to the possibility that the government may advise the sentencing judge by letter that you've given the government substantial cooperation which could lead to the reduction in your potential prison sentence.

Do you understand that this plea agreement does not absolutely require that the government submit such a letter?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

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1 THE COURT: And that the government may freely choose 2 not to submit a letter based on its assessment of your 3 compliance with the plea agreement and the extent of your 4 cooperation. 5 Do you understand that? 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: You would still be bound by your plea, bound by your plea agreement and by your guilty plea today, 8 9 regardless of the government's decision about whether to file a 10 letter on your behalf. 11 Do you understand all that? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor I do. 13 THE COURT: We discussed previously the possible 14 maximum punishment available under the statutes and the crimes 15 that you are intending to plead guilty to. I want you to understand that those terms are advisory, and that the judge 16 17 who sentences you will be required to conduct a calculation 18 under the sentencing guidelines which are advisory, meaning not mandatory, and then impose a sentence based on what he believes 19 20 is the appropriate sentence for you. 21 Do you understand that? 22

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And that you will not be permitted to withdraw your quilty plea based on the sentence that is Do you understand that? imposed.

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

In determining that sentence, the Court THE COURT: will consider, in addition to the quidelines, and any departures from those guidelines, all of the factors that are set forth in our sentencing statute, which you can find at Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 3553(a). factors include the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of you, the defendant. need for the sentence imposed, the kinds of sentences that are available, the sentencing range provided under the guidelines, the need to avoid sentencing disparities and the need to provide restitution to victims. In addition, the Court will consider the presentence report which will be prepared by the probation department in advance of your sentencing. Before you are sentenced, you and the government will have an opportunity to challenge the facts that are reported by the probation officer.

Do you understand all of that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sir, now that you have been advised of the charges against you and the possible penalties that you face and all of the rights that you will be giving up, is it still your intention to plead guilty to the various counts within this indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. That's my intention.

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Plea THE COURT: Okay. I am going to go through each of the counts and ask how you plead. With respect to the Count One for racketeering conspiracy, how do you plead? THE DEFENDANT: Guilty. THE COURT: With respect to Count Two for conspiracy to commit securities fraud, how do you plead? THE DEFENDANT: Guilty. THE COURT: With respect to Count Four for securities fraud, the act of securities fraud, how do you plead? THE DEFENDANT: Guilty. THE COURT: With respect to Count Five, which also charges you with the act of securities fraud, how do you plead? THE DEFENDANT: Guilty. THE COURT: With respect to Count Six, which charges you with conspiracy to commit wire fraud, how do you plead? THE DEFENDANT: Guilty. THE COURT: With respect to Count Eight, which charges you with the act of wire fraud, how do you plead? THE DEFENDANT: Guilty. THE COURT: With respect to Count Nine, which also charges you with the act of wire fraud, how do you plead? THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

you with conspiracy to defraud the United States, how do you

THE COURT: With respect to Count 14, which charges

Guilty.

plead?

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2 THE DEFENDANT:

THE COURT: And finally, with respect to Count 15, which charges you with theft of public funds, how do you plead?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

Can you tell me in your own words what you did that makes you believe that you are guilty of these charges in the indictment.

MR. GUHA: Your Honor, it is Mr. Guha. May I state one thing at the outset that will be brief?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GUHA: Your Honor, sometimes it is easier to do an overall allocution as to opposed to count by count, and we and Mr. Vettivetpillai's other attorneys have worked to craft an allocution that covered all of the counts. And we based it, tailoring it to his circumstances, on a similar type of allocution that occurred in this case and was accepted earlier in this litigation.

So, with the Court's permission, that's how we would intend to proceed, subject to the Court's review, of course.

THE COURT: Thank you. I'm happy to proceed in that fashion. And then I will turn my inquiry to the government in the first instance to ask whether or not the government is satisfied with the allocution with respect to each of the

relevant counts and whether there are any specific followup inquiries that they request I make.

MR. GUHA: Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you. All right.

Mr. Vettivetpillai, I understand that you have prepared a written remark. To the extent you are going to be reading to that, I will remind you to please speak slowly.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. If I'm going too fast, please ask me to slow down.

May I start, your Honor?

THE COURT: Please.

THE DEFENDANT: From April 2016 to March 2018, I worked for Abraaj Capital Dubai Limited, a private equity firm headquartered in Dubai that invested in companies based in emerging markets. I joined Abraaj after it merged with Aureos Capital Limited in July 2012, where I had worked for 12-plus years, and had most recently served as CEO. The merger came about after I first met Abraaj's founder and CEO, Arif Naqvi, in 2011, at which time he told me he was interested in a merger because Abraaj was looking to expand into emerging markets where Aureos was a respected and established firm.

During the due diligence for the merger, Arif and others at Abraaj made representations to me and others at Aureos that Abraaj was in good financial health and had a strong balance sheet. We also inspected Abraaj's books and

records. The due diligence appeared to confirm Arif's representations that Abraaj had ample liquidity and very little debt.

From April 2017, one of my Dubai-based partners began to confide in me that Abraaj's financial condition was not as strong as Arif had led me to believe. For example, the partner told me that Abraaj was experiencing serious liquidity issues, specifically to finance its commitments to the funds, and it was facing regular shortfalls on its balance sheet. The partner confiding in me about Abraaj's troubled financial position had direct access to those records, which I did not. I believed that what the partner was telling me about Abraaj's troubled financial position was true.

In a one-on-one meeting with Arif on April 21, 2017, I demanded greater visibility into Abraaj's financial condition and immediate changes in the firm's governance to provide transparency. When Arif refused, I told him that I was resigning from the firm and would find other employment before year end, and gave my formal written notice on December 4, 2017. For the reasons I will explain now, your Honor, my greatest regret is that I did not leave Abraaj that day.

In the days that followed, I continued to hear from the partner that Abraaj was engaged in wrongful conduct.

Specifically, I was told that Abraaj as an enterprise was engaged in activities to disguise financial improprieties with

the intent to mislead both existing and prospective investors. I understood that Abraaj members routinely communicated with investors, both existing and prospective, and likely misled them through these means. I should have raised these concerns with other members of Abraaj, including the board, to take immediate action to investigate. I also believed, based on my interactions with other members of Abraaj, that Abraaj's financial improprieties implicated certain of the public funds that Abraaj accepted.

While I took no affirmative steps to manipulate

Abraaj's books and records or otherwise conceal the misconduct,

I did not promptly advise either the board or all investors —

again, existing or prospective — of my concerns. I recognize

that my silence added to the misperception that other Abraaj

members were advancing about the state of Abraaj's financial

well being. My silence to many investors, as a senior member

of Abraaj, delayed serious external inquiry into these issues.

When it became clearer to me in February 2018 that misappropriation of investor funds had in fact occurred, I advised the board and all investors to whom I had access. I appreciate now that I should have raised my concerns earlier.

Although my efforts to confirm whether what I was hearing from the Abraaj partner was true was met with resistance by Arif and others, in hindsight, I admit that I could and should have done more to keep pushing for the truth

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and to alert all investors to what I was hearing. I owed all Abraaj's investors a duty of candor and disclosure, and I breached that duty by not doing more to ensure that they had the same information I had about financial instability and potential misconduct at Abraaj between May 17, 2017, and February 5, 2018.

I compromised the integrity of my judgment, and for that I am disappointed with myself and very sorry. I do accept full responsibility for my role in what happened, and I will regret it for the rest of my life.

That's my allocution, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Let me turn to the government and ask if you believe that allocution was sufficient for each of the counts or whether there is a specific question you'd like me to ask.

MR. THOMAS: Thank you, your Honor. Forgive me if I missed it in Mr. Vettivetpillai's recitation. I heard Mr. Vettivetpillai discuss his decision to knowingly remain silent when he became aware of misconduct at Abraaj. I did not hear him say that he agreed with others to enable that misconduct going forward. Perhaps inquiry with respect to his mental state in that regard would clear up the record.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Vettivetpillai, if I can ask you, the government has requested to speak to your engagement in the activity that

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was going on, not just that you were silent, but whether you in fact were in agreement with the conduct.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, could I speak to my counsel on this, your Honor?

MR. GUHA: Your Honor, in anticipation that there may be -- there may arise a moment when we need to communicate, if it suits the Court, I established a separate phone line so I can answer any questions, if that's the best way the Court would like to proceed.

THE COURT: Sure. That's probably easiest. So I'm fine with that.

MR. GUHA: So I will and Mr. Vettivetpillai will hit mute.

THE COURT: Very well. So we'll take a brief recess while we're waiting for you.

MR. GUHA: Great. Thank you, your Honor.

(Pause)

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MR. GUHA: This is Samidh and Mr. Vettivetpillai is unmuting as well so I think we can proceed, and again, thank you for everyone's patience.

THE COURT: Mr. Vettivetpillai, are you here?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. I'm here.

Should I respond to the government's point, please?

THE COURT: Please.

THE DEFENDANT: So, during that period that I

described, I was in regular communications with the Abraaj partner who alert me to the financial improprieties. Over the course — over the course of that communication, it was understood between us that I had not elevated and was not elevating his concerns to the Abraaj board, among others. That is fair to say.

THE COURT: So, just to be clear, it sounds like although you may not agree that you -- you may not state that you agreed with their conduct, you were aware of what was happening, and it was known to others that you knew what was happening, and you were intentionally not stopping it or taking action that was would have prevented the criminal activity.

Is that a fair statement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Thomas, is that satisfactory?

MR. THOMAS: Your Honor, the government is concerned that it is not satisfactory, because a number of the charges require Mr. Vettivetpillai to acknowledge his intent to defraud, whether that's agreeing with another person in sharing the intent and object of the conspiracy or on the substantive count independently.

We would propose, whatever the Court prefers, either that we perhaps have a direct conversation with Mr. Guha about our understanding of the elements, or if that would not be productive in Mr. Guha's judgment, perhaps recessing entirely

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1	this conference and scheduling it to continue another day.
2	THE COURT: Is that a conversation that you all can
3	have now?
4	MR. THOMAS: The government
5	MR. GUHA: Yes, your Honor. From my perspective, we
6	could have that conversation now.
7	THE COURT: All right. Tell me how you all want to
8	proceed. I don't know if it is a conversation that you can go
9	off the record and you can sort of speak in open court or we
10	can take advantage of the line that counsel just used to speak
11	with his client. How do you want to proceed?
12	MR. THOMAS: Your Honor, I believe I have Mr. Guha's
13	cell phone number. So I will just try him directly on a
14	separate line. That way we don't burden the public and
15	everyone else with the conversation.
16	THE COURT: Okay. So we'll take another brief recess
17	so you all can speak.
18	MR. THOMAS: Thank you, your Honor.
19	(Pause)
20	MR. THOMAS: This is Andrew Thomas on behalf of the
21	government.
22	THE COURT: Yes.
23	MR. THOMAS: After speaking to Mr. Guha, I think it

probably would be most efficient and respectful of the Court's

time for us to fully adjourn the proceeding, and for the

parties to reach back out to chambers for a continuation date when appropriate.

THE COURT: Okay. What does that mean for purposes of what we've already been through? We had an hour long plea proceeding.

MR. GUHA: Your Honor, I think it means that if we can keep this proceeding open, we wouldn't have to redo all the hard work that's already been put into this. The narrow question here is, there is things that the government had suggested they would like, some points they would like the allocution to hit.

And just so the Court is aware, the only reason we didn't discuss this previously, the allocution, is the government had some concerns about seeing — about any perception that they were shaping the allocution, which would never happen because Mr. Vettivetpillai is both independent and represented by outside counsel.

But, in light of some of what I view as their very minor points that they raised with his allocution, I would like to just ensure the opportunity to talk to Mr. Vettivetpillai without the time pressure and make sure he is completely comfortable. I do believe they're minor, and I don't think if we regroup it will take terribly long.

If the Court deems it appropriate, we certainly would take the view that everything that the Court has already

conducted in this proceeding could carry over. But again, that's just my take on it.

THE COURT: Do you have a sense of the timing? Do you have a sense of when we would be able to reconvene?

MR. GUHA: I think if I get off the phone, when we adjourn this conference, I would speak with Mr. Vettivetpillai immediately. And depending on the Court, obviously, we can meet as early as later today, and I don't mean very late. Also given the time differences with London, but within an hour or two, depending on the Court's schedule.

THE COURT: Just confirming my schedule which of course I don't know. But I think we can probably reconvene, I think, subject to my deputy telling me I'm wrong, at 2 p.m. today.

MR. GUHA: I think that would be sufficient for us.

MR. THOMAS: The government is available at that time, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So let's reconvene at 2 p.m.

I'll have my deputy resend the phone number just in case, but I assume it is the same number we're calling in on.

MR. GUHA: Thank you again for all of the Court's indulgences today. We really appreciate it.

THE COURT: My pleasure. I'll speak to you all in about two hours. All right. We are at recess.

MR. THOMAS: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: It's Judge Netburn.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Good afternoon, your Honor.

MR. GUHA: Good afternoon, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, everybody. It's Judge

Netburn. I'll just note for the record that it's now

2 o'clock. We took an adjournment a little before noon on the

East Coast so that counsel could have an opportunity to speak
in more detail with his client.

So, Mr. Guha, why don't I turn it to you at this point.

MR. GUHA: Your Honor, again, thank you for the Court's patience and indulgence. We've had a chance to speak with the government, as well as a chance to speak independently with my client, and I think he is prepared to just supplement his allocution in a way that I think the government views as being acceptable to satisfy the elements of his plea, as do I. Obviously subject to your Honor's consideration.

THE COURT: Thank you. Let's begin.

MR. GUHA: So would you like to cover the additional piece of the allocution that we discussed during this period.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. All right. Thank you, your Honor.

The additional points to support my allocution are, with respect to each of the counts to which I am pleading

guilty, I communicated regularly with at least one other member of Abraaj regarding the financial improprieties. While we did not have a formal agreement, we mutually understood that investors would be misled by our course of action. We intended by this course of action that the enterprise would be able to continue to raise funds from the investors. I continued along this path for several months before I finally went to the board in February 2018.

Specifically as to the U.S. public funds invested in Abraaj, I do not know the specific amount invested in the enterprise, but I understood that any investment accepted by Abraaj was well in excess of 1,000 U.S. dollars.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. I appreciate that additional allocution and confirmation that you were communicating with at least one other individual, and knew that the nature of your conduct was intended to mislead investors and would in fact do so.

Let me turn to Mr. Thomas and ask whether that is a sufficient allocution at this time.

MR. THOMAS: Yes, your Honor. The government believes that addresses the concern that we raised before.

THE COURT: Thank you. Any other questions you'd like me to ask Mr. Vettivetpillai?

MR. THOMAS: Nothing from the government, your Honor,

no.

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THE COURT: Thank you. And do you want to proffer what evidence the government has that would establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt at trial.

MR. THOMAS: Yes, your Honor. And in doing so, I'll touch on venue and that will also mention wires, so hopefully satisfy all the various issues we have in front of us.

From the government's perspective, as described in the indictment, the government is prepared to prove at trial that Mr. Vettivetpillai joined with others at Abraaj to defraud existing and prospective investors around the world, including investors and prospective investors located in the United States.

The fraudulent conduct at Abraaj centered around the misappropriation of investor funds and on the misvaluation of Abraaj's performance in past funds in order to attract new investments.

The government is prepared to prove Mr. Vettivetpillai's knowing participation in these schemes through e-mail, instant messages, bank account records, investor agreements, marketing materials, and witness testimony.

Those records and testimony would reflect that Abraaj used investor funds to cover liquidity shortfalls, used new investor funds to cover existing investment commitments, and

delayed promised investments because the funds had been spent improperly on other uses.

Abraaj also solicited investments in a new fund, APEF VI, using falsely inflated performance data about its prior fund. Abraaj personnel, including Mr. Vettivetpillai, concealed and misled investors about the use of their funds in marketing materials during investment presentations and in investor updates. At least one of the victimized investors was a U.S. agency, and its public funds were misappropriated by Abraaj during the course of the scheme.

Finally, the government would establish venue and jurisdiction by showing Abraaj had an office in Manhattan. The defendant and his co-conspirators sent e-mail messages to and from the district, and the presence of wire transfers of funds to and from the district occurred over the course of the conspiracy.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Vettivetpillai, based on your responses to my questions, I find you are competent to enter a guilty plea. I am satisfied you understand your rights, including your right to go to trial, that you are aware of the consequences of your plea, including the sentence that may be imposed, and the possible immigration consequences in connection with the United States that may result, that you are voluntarily pleading guilty, and that you have admitted that you are guilty as

charged in Count One, Two, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Nine, 14 and 15.

So I will recommend to District Judge Kaplan that he accept your plea of guilty as to those counts of the indictment, and I'll direct the government order a copy of the transcript and submit it to Judge Kaplan so he may act on my recommendation.

Do the parties want a control date at this point?

MR. THOMAS: Sure, your Honor. Yes, that may be orderly.

THE COURT: Is six months appropriate?

MR. THOMAS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: We will set a control date for January 26.

I suppose I should hold off on ordering a presentence report as well. Does that make sense?

MR. THOMAS: From the government that makes sense.

THE COURT: So I'll not order that a presentence report be prepared until further request from the government. And I will remind the defendant that he is now on bail conditions, we set those earlier this morning. All the bail conditions that I set earlier this morning continue to apply. Even though you've now entered a guilty plea as to the charges, I'll remind you a violation of those bail conditions can have very serious consequences, including revocation of bail, prosecution for bail jumping. In addition, if you violate

cooperation agreement.

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crimes, it may result in the government revoking your

L7Q3VETP Plea those conditions, in addition to possible prosecution for any

Anything further from the government?

MR. THOMAS: Nothing further from the government, your Thank you, and thank you for accommodating us. Honor.

THE COURT: You're very welcome.

Anything further from defense?

MR. GUHA: I do have one request, your Honor, and if it is not appropriate for now, I can discuss with the government offline. Given the nature of the agreement with the government regarding his plea, could we request that the transcript be sealed?

THE COURT: Ordinarily I would request that sort of application is made in writing. I'll grant the request orally on an interim basis, and direct that the court reporter hold --I think the plea proceeding portion should be under seal. don't know if there is any reason why the arraignment needs to be placed under seal. Do you agree with that?

MR. GUHA: I do agree with that, your Honor. We can memorialize this after the fact as well.

THE COURT: So I'm going to grant the oral request to place the plea proceedings under seal, and direct that the parties submit a written submission for my consideration.

Anything further, counsel?

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\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}\xspace . GUHA: Other than to thank the Court again for its
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       indulgence.
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                  THE COURT: Thank you, everybody. We are adjourned.
                  (Adjourned)
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